A WEEK'S EVENTS.

Eastern and Middle States.

A dispatch from Lykens, Pa., says that by an explosion in the Short mountain colliery George West, Simon Kneilly and Michael Douglas, all married, were instantly killed and two other men fatally injured.

The New Hampshire Democratic State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention was held at Concord. Four delegates-at-large and six district delegates, with alternates, were chosen and a platform adopted which denounces the Republican party and the election of 1876 as a "conspiracy and fraud."

George B. Roberts, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, has been elected president, as successor to Colonel Scott.

Since January 1 nearly 100,000 emigrants have been landed at Castle Garden, N. Y.

Two men were attempting to explode a nitro-glycerine torpedo in an oil well on the border lands, about eight miles northeast of Bradford, Pa., when there was a terrific explosion, which scattered the engine house, boiler house, derrick and machinery in a thousand different directions. The oil caught fire and shot up into the air a hundred feet in a blazing column. The ground for miles around was covered with a thin layer of oil and oil soaked leaves. A strong wind was blowing from the west and the fire spread with frightful rapidity in the direction of Rew City, a village of about 100 houses. The oil-well property, tanks, rigs and machinery were one sheet of flame for a distance of two miles to Rew City. The people of that place were paralyzed with fear and tried to remove their household goods before the fire reached them, but such was the awful speed of the flames that nothing could be saved and the village was totally consumed. The people ran for their lives and sought a place of shelter in an open field. While this fire was in progress an oil well in the town of Gilmore, about six miles west of Rew City, ignited, and still a third fire broke out at Custer City, four miles south of Bradford. The country for miles around was one seething mass of flame and about 800 oil wells were burned in an hour, together with hundreds of thousands of barrels of petroleum.

The New Jersey Republican State convention, held at Trenton, elected four delegates-at-large and seven district delegates to the national convention, and adopted resolutions declaring that the presidential nominee at Chicago would be cordially supported by them. On the same day the New Hampshire Republican convention, held at Concord, elected delegates to the national convention and adopted resolutions declaring that while they were in favor of sending an uninstructed delegation to Chicago they believed that Blaine was "the man for the times," etc. The Delaware Republicans, in convention at Dover, appointed an uninstructed delegation to Chicago and adopted resolutions declaring they would support any candidate indorsed by the national convention.

The jury of investigation into the recent fatal accident at the Madison Square garden in New York, by which four persons lost their lives, rendered a verdict censuring the owners of the structure and the department of buildings, and recommending that the entire building be torn down.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held in Philadelphia, General W. S. Hancock was re-elected commander.

A fire in Williamsport, Pa., destroyed two lumber yards containing three million feet of lumber, and six tenement houses, entailing a loss of $55,000.

A fire which broke out in the house of Justice Cline, at Rexford, Pa., communicated to the adjoining structures, and before the flames could be subdued eighty buildings were laid in ashes. The houses burned embrace the principal hotels, stores, business places, and several large oil tanks containing many thousands of barrels of oil. On the same day the business part of the village of Kinderhook, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and at Allegheny City, Pa., about thirty buildings were burned to the ground.

Lately there have been a large number of suicides in Central Park, New York. Hardly a day passes without the discovery of a corpse in the great pleasure grounds of the metropolis.

Samuel P. Diehm, aged fifty-four years, a rent collector, while on a collecting tour in New York, was kicked to death by Eugene Gardner, a colored boy eighteen years of age.

An explosion of one of the huge boilers in the Merchants' iron mill at Rome, N. Y., shook the whole city, and the report was heard for miles around. The boiler, which was twenty-two feet long and five feet in diameter, was blown through the roof about fifty feet into the air and landed four hundred feet away in a vacant lot. Four employees were killed and about a dozen more or less severely injured.

Western and Southern States.

The notorious Indian chief, Victoria, and his band of Apaches are still upon the war path in Arizona. They recently killed fourteen settlers and stampeded fourteen thousand sheep.

In consequence of hot weather and overcrowding of cars there was a remarkable mortality among hogs arriving at Chicago the other morning. It is said that twenty carloads of dead hogs came in during the day. One car containing 101 hogs had fifty-seven dead, thirty crippled, and only fourteen in good condition. The usual proportion is about one dead hog to two cars.

The San Francisco board of supervisors has adopted resolutions of impeachment against Mayor Kalloch on the charge that he has conspired with labor agitators to destroy the peace of the city, etc.

During a squall in the Columbia river, in Oregon, twenty small fishing boats were swamped and twelve of the fishermen drowned.

A few days ago an anti-third-term national Republican convention was held at St. Louis, General Henderson calling the meeting to order. E. C. Hubbards, of Kentucky, was called to the chair and afterward a permanent organization was effected, with John B. Henderson, of Missouri, as president of the convention, thirteen vice-presidents and four secretaries. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from Congressman Butterworth, of Cincinnati, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Governor Pierrepont, of West Virginia, Thurlow Weed and Rev. H. W. Bellows, of New York, Gov. John G. Long, of Massachusetts, and others. The resolutions, adopted without debate, declare an adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, and affirm that "the nomination of a third-term candidate will put the party on the defensive by reviving the memory of the public scandals and official corruptions which brought the party to the verge of ruin." The resolution close by resolving that "a national committee of one hundred be appointed and instructed, in the event of the nomination of General Grant, to meet in the city of New York at the call of the chairman of this committee, and there to act in such a manner as they shall then deem best to carry out the spirit and purpose of these resolutions, the said committee to be selected by a committee of thirteen and published at its earliest convenience." A committee of five was instructed to present the resolutions to the Chicago convention.

The Wisconsin Republican State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention has been held at Madison. The delegates elected are understood to be divided in their choice for presidential nominee between several of the candidates.

Republican State conventions were held the other day in Maryland, Tennessee and Mississippi. In Maryland a resolution requesting the delegates to work and vote for Blaine at Cincinnati was adopted; in Tennessee the convention favored Grant for presidential nominee, nominated Alvin S. Hawkins for governor and declared against repudiation; in Mississippi an uninstructed delegation was elected to the national convention.

The Ohio Democratic State convention, held at Columbus, appointed four delegates-at-large to the national convention and twenty district delegates. The resolutions adopted request the delegates to present to the national convention the name of Allen G. Thurman as presidential nominee, and instruct them to vote as a unit at Cincinnati.

Congressman Weaver, Greenback member from Iowa, has been unanimously renominated by a congressional convention of his party at Ottumwa.

Henry Horne, a colored man, was hung a few days ago at Charlotte, N. C., for burglary.

At Danville, Va., J. B. Pace's tobacco warehouse and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire and two men perished in the flames; and on the same day at St. Louis 10,000 tons of ice stored in the extensive ice-houses of Huse, Loomis & Co. melted away in the flames.

At Clarksville, Ky., two constables went to the house of a colored man, named Lyle, to arrest him upon the charge of disturbing public worship. Lyle and his wife had become perfect monomaniacs upon the subject of religion, and the former on various occasions appeared at places of worship, both for white and colored people, and insisted upon officiating as minister. Lyle offered a furious resistance to the constables and was shot by them three times before he could be secured. Upon entering his house the officers smelled putrid flesh, and on making search found two of Lyle's children, aged respectively three and five years, with their necks broken. Lyle is supposed to have murdered the children in a moment of frenzy.

From Washington.

In his message to the House vetoing the deficiency appropriation bill, the President says that the bill appropriates about $8,000,000, of which over $600,000 is for the payment of United States and deputy marshals and their current expenses; that the necessity for these appropriations is so urgent and they have already been so long delayed that if the bill contained no permanent or general legislation unconnected with these appropriations it would receive his prompt approval; that the bill, however, contains provisions which materially change and by implication repeal important parts of the laws for the regulation of the United States elections, and that as he is opposed to "the dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation," he therefore returns it unsigned.

A dispatch has been received in Washington from Panama announcing that the president of the Nicaraguan government has made a very liberal concession to a number of American capitalists to undertake the construction of a canal across any portion of the territory of that country which may seem most advantageous. This concession is likely to be the basis of an important movement in the interest of a canal under control of American capitalists, and it is understood that an organization will soon be effected in direct antagonism to De Lesseps' scheme.

The President has been presented with a numerously-signed petition praying for the appointment of Postmaster James, of New York, to the place in the cabinet made vacant by the retirement of Postmaster-General Key.

From a statement made by the secretary of war, in reply to a resolution of the House, it appears that there was on the retired list of the United States army on December 31, 1879, a total of 397 officers, with the following rank: Major-Generals, 5; brigadier-generals, 18; colonels, 59; lieutenant-colonels, 34; majors, 49; captains, 132; first lieutenants, 77; second lieutenants, 15; chaplains, 8.

Foreign News.

Earl Cowper, an owner of a large amount of Irish property, has been chosen lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Advices from Shanghai state that war between Russia and China is almost certain, and that perhaps Japan will help the latter country.

One hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Palma Soriana, near Santiago de Cuba.

Upward of 7,000 iron-workers are on strike in the north of England against a reduction of five per cent. in their wages.

Fifty persons have been killed and many injured by an explosion in a coal mine near Nagasaki, Japan.

The Indian government has informed the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state, that the cost of the Afghan war exceeds the estimates by the sum of $20,000,000.

Two Mexican editors—one a member of the national congress and the other secretary of the senate—recently fought a duel which resulted in the death of the latter.

Strikes in the cotton-spinning districts of France have assumed large proportions. Sixty factories have been closed at Roubaix, throwing 15,000 operatives out of employment, and at Tourcoing 5,000 operatives have struck. The strike is for higher wages and less hours.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Considerable comment has been excited in English and American literary circles by the marriage of "George Eliot," the greatest of living English novelists, to an Englishman named Cross. She is about sixty years old, and when George Henry Lewes, the writer with whom she had lived many years, although not married to him, died about a year ago she went into a retirement from which it was supposed she would never withdraw.

A deputation of the Dublin relief committee waited on Mr. Forster, the new secretary for Ireland, and called his attention to the continued distress in that country. The lord mayor of Dublin said the distress was not likely to be mitigated before the end of July, and read telegrams stating that if immediate relief was not given people would die of famine by the score.

Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and one of the leading figures in Canadian politics, died a few days ago from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted some time since by an engineer whom he had discharged from his employ.

A hail storm in West Hungary destroyed almost all the windows and roofs of houses in most of the towns and villages and crushed vines, fruit trees and green corn to the earth.

The law recently passed by the Spaniards for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba has gone into effect.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Voorhees directing an inquiry into the expediency of declaring all lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads which have not been earned by compliance with the terms of the grants, open to public entry and settlement the same as other government lands. Printed and laid on the table.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to after discussion.

A favorable report was presented by Mr. Eaton, from the committee on appropriations, on the House bill appropriating $250,000 to continue the public printing. Mr. Windom moved to add: "For payment of the fees and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, earned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, $600,000." The amendment was rejected by a party vote, and the bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. Bayard offered a bill regulating the pay and appointment of special deputy marshals.

Mr. Hoar denounced the attempt to unseat Mr. Kellogg and paid a high tribute to his administration while governor of Louisiana.

The report of the conference committee on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted.

House.

Mr. Orth made a long personal explanation relative to his connection with the claim against the government of Venezuela.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was reported and ordered printed and recommitted.

A message from the President announcing his disapproval of the special deficiency bill was received and referred.

The proposed amendments to the bill amending the internal revenue laws were rejected, and the bill was passed.

A bill was reported by Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, appropriating $250,000 for carrying on the public printing office for the current fiscal year. Mr. Atkins stated that the sum appropriated was the same as that appropriated by the bill which had been vetoed by the President. The bill was then passed without a division.

The joint resolution requiring the President to call an international sanitary conference to meet at Washington, D. C., was passed.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. It recommends an appropriation of $16,120,931, as against $15,527,938 appropriated by the bill of last year, and as against an estimate of $16,692,920.

At an evening session for general debate speeches were delivered by Mr. Simonton in support of the bill pensioning Mexican veterans; Mr. Dibrell, for the relief of producers of tobacco; Mr. Stevenson, relative to the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President; Mr. Tyler, in opposition to the pending "political assessment" bill; Mr. Parsons, in favor of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the ravages of the cotton worm; Mr. Kitchen, in support of the "political assessment" bill; and Mr. Murch in opposition to the "funding" bill.

In the Pennsylvania contested election case of Curtin against Yocum, speeches in favor of the former were made by Messrs. Beltzhoover and Colerick, and for the latter by Messrs. Stevenson and Calkins.

BEAUTY BUT SKIN DEEP.

How to Beautify, How to Preserve, and How to Treat when Diseased, the Skin and Scalp.

By M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D., of New York.

Apart from the suffering caused by skin diseases, their influence on the happiness of those to whom a delicate and pearly complexion is the dearest wish of their lives is paramount to all others. No lady afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, or loss of hair, will deny that, to obtain a fair skin and luxuriant tresses, she would gladly exchange the disfigurations that now mar her otherwise handsome face, hands, or hair, for other diseases of greater severity,—even danger,—could their existence be concealed from the public eye. Many an estimable lady's life has been embittered by cutaneous affections. She imagines that every one sees and comments upon her looks. She avoids society and public places, and endeavors to hide her misery in seclusion. Here the struggle to improve her appearance is renewed. No remedy is too repulsive or dangerous to be used. Arsenic is devoured in large quantities, mercury is taken internally and applied externally, until the teeth rattle in their loosened sockets, and the system groans beneath the load of poisons it is obliged to carry.

If such be the feelings of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the condition of those suffering from salt rheum, tetter, ring worm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, and scald head? No pen can fully describe the tortures they endure. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The burning heat, inflammation, and itching nearly impel the sufferer to do violence to himself in order to end his sufferings. I have seen patients tear their flesh with their nails until the blood flowed in streams. Others have told me that they could cut the flesh from their limbs, so great was the agony they endured.

With a view to impart some useful information on the construction and preservation of the skin, scalp, and hair, and the proper treatment of them when diseased, I have here condensed to a popular form such information as is most desired.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN.

The skin is composed of two layers, which may be separated from each other by the action of a blister. The thin portion which is raised up by the blister is called the scarf skin, the cuticle, or the epidermis; that which remains in connection with the body is the sensitive skin, the cutis, the derma, or the true skin. Each has separate duties to perform. The scarf skin is horny and insensible, and serves as a sheath to protect the more sensitive skin under it. Were the scarf skin taken off we could not bear to have anything touch us. The derma or true skin, and its glands, oil tubes, etc., are the seat of all cutaneous diseases.

THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.

That the skin may be pliable and healthy it is necessary to have it oiled every day; and for this the Creator has wisely provided by placing in the true skin small glands and tubes, whose office it is to prepare and pour out upon the surface the proper amount of oil. On some parts of the body they do not exist, but are abundant on the face, nose, ears, head, eyelids, etc. They produce the wax of the ears, and on the head they open into the sheath of the hair, and furnish it with nature's own hair oil or pomade. When the skin is healthy these little vessels are always at work, and constantly responding to the demands made upon them. Consequently no person should be afraid to wash thoroughly every day with soap and water, lest, as the "Boston Medical Journal" once taught, the skin be injured by having the oil removed from it.

FREQUENT WASHINGS WITH PURE SOAP

(free from caustic alkalies) and lukewarm water, followed by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel, will do more to preserve the healthy action of the oil glands and tubes, upon which depends a clear and wholesome complexion, than all the cosmetics in the world. So important is the free and perfect action of the sweat and fat or oil glands in the preservation of the general health, as well as the special condition of the skin, that particular attention to them will be rewarded by increased physical health. They discharge upon the surface of the body about two and one-half pounds of matter per day, and their importance in the purification of the blood and fluids of the body is so great that were they closed by an impervious coating, like rubber or oiled silk, death would soon ensue.

THE GREAT SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES.

But bad as are minor forms of skin diseases, they sink into insignificance when compared with the great skin and scalp diseases with which thousands are afflicted during their whole lives. That the reader may know more about them, the principal affections are here named, omitting such as are symptoms of constitutional diseases, like measles, rash, etc. The most important are salt rheum or eczema, tetter, ring worm, psoriasis, impetigo, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, barbers' itch, Jackson's itch, bakers' itch, ground itch, scald head, and dandruff.

Towering above all others in extent, in duration, in suffering, is

ECZEMA,

commonly called salt rheum. Wilson divides it into twelve species, and others into many more; but it is sufficiently clear to the average reader, and will be recognized by its small watery blister, about the size of a pinhead, wherever seen. Prurigo, impetigo, and psoriasis are but little behind salt rheum in the suffering they cause. Scald head is another obstinate affection, defying all remedies, destroying the hair, and producing great misery and suffering. The scalp, like the skin, is subject to salt rheum, tetter, dandruff, and other eruptive and scaly diseases, which generally destroy the hair follicles, and produce permanent baldness.

THE TREATMENT

of diseases of the skin or scalp has been for centuries based upon the mistaken theory that they are entirely due to some impurity of the blood. No special attention has ever been directed to the important part the sweat and fat glands play in the propagation and maintenance of disease.

It is no unjust reflection upon the medical profession to say that its efforts in the cure of skin diseases have been a failure. What with mistaken theories, poisonous remedies, and blind adherence to methods and practices originating in ignorance and superstition, salt rheum, scald head, and psoriasis flourish and increase upon systems shattered by the copious use, both internal and external, of mercury, arsenic, zinc, and lead.

For centuries it has been the popular notion that diseases of the skin and scalp must be cured, if cured at all, by purifying the blood.

Admitting that this is partly true, what has been the method or what the remedies by which it was sought to be accomplished?

MERCURY AND ARSENIC.

Putting aside the senseless "sarsaparilla," "dock," and "dandelion" "blood purifiers," and considering only those remedies that have received the sanction of physicians, hospitals, and colleges, we find that mercury and arsenic are the only medicinal agents of to-day, as they were hundreds of years ago, which are regarded by the "regular" as having specific medical properties for the purification of the blood, and hence the only remedies adapted to the treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

THE TRUE THEORY.

But a little light is being thrown upon the darkness that has surrounded the intellect of the past. To a few German and French physicians and specialists we owe what true progress we are making at the present time in the cure of obstinate affections of the skin and scalp. They teach and prove, (1) that diseases of the skin and scalp are caused by a derangement of the secretory and excretory tubes and vessels of the true skin; and (2) that such diseases or affections are aggravated and maintained by poisonous fluids containing the virus of scrofula, malaria, or contagious disease, which are discharged from the blood and circulating fluids upon the skin through the sweat and fat glands. From these facts they successfully maintain that skin diseases cannot be cured solely by internal remedies, nor solely by external remedies, but by a judicious use of both. These affections are not wholly caused by impurities of the blood and circulating fluids, nor are they due entirely to a diseased condition of the sweat and fat glands, tubes, vessels, and cells of the true skin, but to a peculiar and inseparable condition of both. For if you treat the one to the neglect of the other, no progress is made; but with attention to both at the same time, and the use of such remedies as I can here recommend, a cure is possible in nearly every case.

"WHAT WE WANT,"

said a distinguished authority on the skin, "what we most earnestly desire in order to cure obstinate skin and scalp affections, are three great remedies, with as many specific properties, namely:—

"1. An internal remedy possessing cathartic, tonic, and alterative properties, which will enable it to expel through the natural purifiers of the body, viz., the lungs, liver, kidneys, bowels, and skin, the constitutional poison which floats in the blood and circulating fluids of the body.

"2. An external, unchangeable application of jelly consistence that may arrest inflammation or irritation and destroy fungus or parasitic growths; and,

"3. An emollient and healing soap, free from caustic alkalies and irritating properties, for cleansing diseased surfaces, and partaking, in a milder form, the medicinal properties of the external application.

"With three such remedies as I conceive it possible to prepare, but which I do not now know to exist, I will venture to assert that ninety per centum of the skin diseases in existence may be permanently cured."

THE USUAL REMEDIES FAILURES.

If I have appeared severe upon the medical profession, I have not been unjustly so towards physicians who adhere to practices at variance with reason and common-sense, and, withal, lamentable failures. I here assert that no ointment, salve, cerate, lotion or compound, for external application, nor alterative, or "blood purifier," for internal use, to be found in the materia medica of the schools and colleges of medicine,—and there are thousands of them,—will certainly cure a case of chronic salt rheum, psoriasis, or leprosy. I have tried them with all the care and experience suggested by a liberal education, but with unsatisfactory results as to specific curative properties.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Hence, when Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists of Boston, Mass., informed me that for eight years they had been experimenting with medicinal agents, and had obtained—mostly from substances never before used in medicine, and by a process original with themselves—three great remedies, which they believed to be an infallible cure for every kind of skin, scalp, and blood disease, from salt rheum to dandruff, whether caused by a scrofulous or disease-tainted blood, or by a morbid condition of the glands, tubes, vessels and cells of the true skin, or both, I was gratified beyond measure. As my life has been and is devoted to the treatment of skin and scalp diseases, to which I have given much study and attention I eagerly embraced the opportunity afforded me by Messrs. Weeks & Potter, to make a thorough test of these remedies in my practice, determined, if successful, to give them such publicity as their merits entitled them to. This I now do after two years of extraordinary success with them, with the object of thereby lessening, so far as in my power, the great suffering caused by the diseases under consideration.

THE FIRST.

The name given to the first of these great remedies is Cuticura, from *cutis*, the skin, and *cura*, a cure,—a skin cure. In practice, I found it possessed wonderful curative properties, as they exist in no other remedies of the day. It is entirely unlike anything for external application that I have ever seen before. It is of jelly consistence, free from grease, oils or fats and does not contain a particle of deleterious or unwholesome matter, and is so easily applied that no irritation or pain is caused by its application to raw and inflamed surfaces.

Cuticura when used as directed, is wonderfully adapted to soothe and heal the most inflamed surface, to allay itchings and irritations, that have been the torture of a lifetime, to destroy fungus or unnatural growths on the skin and scalp, to heal ulcers and scrofulous sores, to cleanse and purify the pores of the skin and restore to healthy and regular action the oil glands, tubes, and cells, upon whose perfect action depend the preservation of a healthy skin and restoration when diseased. It will not become rancid, or spoil on exposure in any climate. It will be as fresh, fragrant, soothing and healing fifty years hence as it is to-day. Contrast this with the horrible salves and ointments of the present time!

THE SECOND,

the Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, receives its characteristic name from the remedy to which it owes its valuable healing and useful properties. It is free from caustic alkalies, and is of a delicate, natural green color. Its emollient, soothing, and healing action is the same as Cuticura, in a modified form. Aside from its medicinal properties, it is more valued as a toilet, bath, and nursery sanative than any other soap. It cleanses, soothes, whitens, and beautifies the skin, and is a natural preventive of injury to the complexion and hands from the heats of summer and the chills of winter.

An ounce of prevention is nowhere rewarded with more pounds of cure than in the care of the skin, and no remedy or method is more appropriate than the Cuticura Soap. It dissolves away undue exudation of greasy matter from the oil glands, which causes the skin to shine, prevents clogging of the pores and tubes, and stimulates the circulation of the blood through the small blood vessels, giving color, freshness, and beauty to the complexion, amply repaying every moment of care.

This soap is also specially prepared for shaving, and is called Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, and will be found of great value by gentlemen suffering from tender, inflamed, or diseased skin.

THE THIRD

great remedy submitted to me is called the Cuticura Resolvent, because of its intimate relation to Cuticura, in the cure of skin and scalp diseases. Of all the remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids that I have ever tested, none approach in specific medical action the wonderful properties of the Resolvent. In *forty minutes* after taking the first dose it may be detected by chemical analysis in the saliva, sweat, fat, and blood, showing that it has entered the blood and circulating fluids, and made the entire circuit of the human labyrinth many times. Chemical tests show it to be present in the water with which the patient has bathed on rising in the morning, which proves conclusively that it has entered and become a part of the circulating fluids, enabling it to traverse every diseased cell, tube, and vessel of the skin, and leave its wholesome constituents upon the surface of the body. But it does more than this. It is a powerful purifying agent and liver stimulant. It neutralizes and resolves away blood poisons, caused by the virus of scrofula, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases. It destroys microscopic insects or parasites which infest the water and air of malarial regions, and breed many forms of skin diseases. It regulates the stomach and bowels, and perfects digestion so as to admit of a rapid increase of wholesome tissue and strength. Hence its power to eliminate from the system all the destructive elements that foster and maintain diseases of the blood, skin, and scalp.

Having been charmed with the results of my analysis of these great remedies, my next step was to demonstrate their value in the treatment of the great skin, scalp, and blood affections usually considered incurable. I know that every word I now write

WILL AWAKEN HOPE

in the breast of many a lifelong sufferer. Can I, in a broad and Christian spirit, without prejudice, without reservation, say to those afflicted, "Here in these great natural remedies, which may be had of any chemist or druggist for a trifling sum, is a speedy and permanent cure?" With a just sense of the responsibilities I assume, I say I can. There does not exist a case of chronic salt rheum or eczema, tetter, ringworm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, scald head, dandruff, or itching, or scaly eruptions, or humors of the skin, scalp and blood, that CUTICURA, externally, assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, and the RESOLVENT internally, may not speedily, permanently, and economically cure, when all other remedies and methods of cure have utterly failed. I have proved, in hundreds of the most aggravated cases, their wonderful curative power, in evidence of which I submit the following remarkable testimonials.

LEPRA AND SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., cured of psoriasis, or lepra, of twenty years standing. His case is so wonderful that I give his exact words:

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M.D.'s psoriasis, and others, leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toenails came off, finger-nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Resolvent, Cuticura, and Soap. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

"HIRAM E. CARPENTER.

"*Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y.*

"Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1880.

"A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Justice of the Peace."

Hon. William Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities. He says: "I have been so elated with my successful use of the Cuticura remedies that I have stopped men in the streets to tell them of my case."

ECZEMA RODENT, SALT RHEUM, ETC.

ECZEMA RODENT.—F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper and Brothers, Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura remedies.

SALT RHEUM.—Will McDonald, 1315 Butterfield Street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of salt rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura remedies.

PSORIASIS.—Thomas Delaney, Memphis, Tenn., afflicted with psoriasis for nineteen years; completely cured by Cuticura remedies.

RINGWORM.—Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall Street, Providence, R. I., cured of a ringworm humor got at the barber's, which spread all over the ears, neck, and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment; cured by Cuticura remedies.

SKIN HUMORS, MILK CRUST, ETC.

SKIN HUMOR.—Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully, and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura remedies.

MILK CRUST.—Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton Street, Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

TETTER OF THE HANDS.—Elizabeth Buckley, Littleton, N. H., thankfully praises the Cuticura remedies for curing of tetter of the hands which had rendered them almost useless to her.

SCALD HEAD, ALOPECIA, ETC.

SCALD HEAD.—H. A. Raymond, auditor F. W. J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of scald head of nine years' duration by the Cuticura remedies.

FALLING OF THE HAIR.—Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia or falling of the hair by the Cuticura remedies, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

DANDRUFF.—Thomas Lee, 2276 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one quarter of an inch in thickness, cured by the Cuticura remedies. His scalp is now free from dandruff, and as healthy as it is possible for it to be.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

Fred. Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "I am so well pleased with its effects on my baby, that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28th: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin Street, Boston, says: "My little daughter, eighteen months old, has what the doctors call eczema. We have tried almost everything, and at last have used about a box of Cuticura, and she is almost a new child, and we feel very happy."

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of eczema by the Cuticura remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs. Every other remedy and physician had been tried in vain."

EVERY SPECIES OF SKIN DISEASE.

It would require every column of this paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the Cuticura remedies. Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose and sides of the face; scald-heads with loss of hair without number; heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs; psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases; scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and discharging wounds; each and all of which have been speedily, permanently and economically cured by the Cuticura remedies.

A TRIUMPHANT RECORD.

Of such a record the inventors of the Cuticura remedies may be justly proud. They are a grand medical triumph; a triumph that will be gratefully remembered by thousands long after the originators have passed away.

To relieve and permanently cure diseases of the skin and scalp which have been the torture of a lifetime, to replace the repulsive evidences of disease with the glow of health, and thus render beautiful the face of man or woman, is to deserve the gratitude of mankind.

That Cuticura externally applied, with a proper use of the Cuticura Soap, and the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, will cure speedily and permanently the worst forms of skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, I think I have fully demonstrated. Grand curative blessings which may be had of any druggist at prices within the reach of all, are thus substituted for death-dealing poisons. Mercury, arsenic, zinc, and lead, and a thousand and one other revolting, poisonous, and senseless things must now sink into obscurity before the wonderful healing powers of the Cuticura remedies.

M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D.

New York, April, 1880.

Some Interesting Facts.

The pay of a private soldier in the British army is one shilling a day in the infantry, and one and threepence in the cavalry, exclusive in each case of one penny a day for beer money. The government supplies the uniforms, weapons and rations.

Tolls were first paid by vessels passing the Stade, on the river Elbe, 1109. In England toll-bars originated in 1267, a penny being asked for every wagon that passed through a certain manor, and the first regular toll was collected a few years later for mending the road in London between St. Giles' and Temple Bar.

The record of best running time made in the United States for the distances named is as follows: One mile—Ten Broeck, 1.39¾; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1875. Two miles—Ten Broeck, 3.27½; Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1877. Three miles—Ten Broeck, 5.26¼; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23, 1876. Four miles—Ten Broeck, 7.15¾; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1876.

A Nihilist is one who believes in Nihilism, which, according to Webster, holds the doctrine that nothing can be known; that it is skepticism carried to the denial of all knowledge and all reality. It is probably applied to the Russian communistic agitators because they advocate the principle of doing away with all government, and the inference is that, if this were carried out, Russia as a nation would cease to exist.

The Apollo Belvidere is perhaps the greatest existing work of ancient art. It is a statue representing the god of Apollo at the moment of his victory over Python. It was found in 1503 among the ruins of ancient Antium, in Italy, and derives its name from its position in the Belvidere of the Vatican (in Rome), where it was placed by Pope Julius II., who had bought it before his accession to the papal throne. The statue is of heroic size, and shows the very perfection of manly beauty. The sculptor is unknown.

Astronomy was first studied by the Moors, and was introduced by them into Europe in 1101. The rapid progress of modern astronomy dates from the time of Copernicus. It was known to the Chinese about 1100 B. C.

Watches were first invented in Nuremburg by Peter Halle. They used to be called Nuremburg eggs, because they were oval in shape. It took many years to bring them to their present state of perfection, and to render them the common convenience of the present day.

Archery was first introduced by the Saxons in the time of Voltigeur. It was dropped immediately after the conquest, but was revived by the crusaders. The Normans used the cross-bow until after the time of Edward II., when the long-bow supplanted it and became the favorite national weapon. Bows and arrows, as weapons of war, were in use with stone cannon-balls as late as 1740. All the statutes for the encouragement of archery were framed after the invention of gunpowder and fire-arms, the object being to prevent this ancient weapon becoming obsolete. Yew-trees were encouraged in church-yards for the making of bows in 1649.

Old Age.

Notwithstanding all learned theorizing to the contrary, there is no rule of living by which old age may be secured. In a long list given of people who lived to be a century old, no two existed amid the same conditions. Some were paupers, many were hard-working people in common life. Most likely not half a dozen in the whole lot knew anything about their inside. They lived in a variety of ways. The diet of a woman who lived to be 117 is said to have been buttermilk and greens, of which we have some doubt. Some were very temperate, and others quite the reverse. One old fellow who reached 104 drank a pint and a half of London gin daily. An Irishman who lived to be 111 drank plentifully of rum and brandy till the last. With exceptions of that kind, to be reckoned wonders in nature, temperance and simplicity of diet were the chief characteristics. Old age had been attained not by any hard and fast rule, but by a number of different circumstances, as seen by general experience.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	10½@	11¾
Calves—State Milk	05 @	07
Sheep	06¼@	07
Lambs	07½@	07¾
Hogs—Live	04¾@	04¾
Dressed	05¾@	06
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 95 @	6 00
Western, good to fancy	5 10 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 20 @	1 30¼
No. 1 White	1 24¼@	1 24¾
Rye—State	90¾@	90¾
Barley—Two-Rowed State	63 @	75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	48 @	52
Southern Yellow	56 @	57
Oats—White State	45 @	48½
Mixed Western	41 @	45
Hay—Retail grades	85 @	95
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 00 @	1 00
Hops—State, 1879	27 @	28
Pork—Mess, new	10 50 @	10 60
Lard—City Steam	7 15 @	7 18
Petroleum—Crude ....06¾@07¾	Refined	07¾
Butter—State Creamery	21 @	27
Dairy	22 @	30
Western Imitation Creamery	27 @	32
Factory	21 @	29
Cheese—State Factory	13 @	14¾
Skims	06 @	10
Western	10 @	14
Eggs—State and Penn	11½@	11½
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl.	1 25 @	50
BUFFALO.		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 25 @	6 75
Wheat—Red Winter	1 18 @	1 18
Corn—No. 2 Western	41½@	41½
Oats—State	44 @	45
Barley—Two-rowed State	65 @	70
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05¾@	05¾
Sheep	04¾@	08¼
Hogs	05¾@	05¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	6 50 @	8 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	55 @	55½
Oats—Extra White	51 @	53
Rye—State	95 @	95
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	50 @	52
Unwashed, "	40 @	41
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Cattle, live weight	05 @	10
Sheep	06 @	08
Lambs	06 @	08
Hogs	05¼@	05¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Choice and fancy	5 75 @	6 25
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 30 @	1 31¼
Amber	1 37 @	1 37
Rye—State	86 @	86
Corn—State Yellow	53 @	52¾
Oats—Mixed	41 @	41
Butter—Creamery extra	22 @	31
Cheese—New York Factory	13½@	13¾
Petroleum—Crude ....07 @07¾	Refined	07¾

Among the arrivals in Berlin is a Swedish tourist, who has made his way to the Prussian capital in a very curious conveyance. This is no other than a carriage drawn by three dogs, which are expected to drag the man and his luggage, consisting of provisions and clothing and also firearms, all over the continent of Europe. The man has already traveled in his peculiar vehicle over a great part of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and he expects the tour to last six months and to finish off by getting back to the north by way of Paris, Brussels and the Hague.

Emaciation, dropsy, mental and physical weakness arrested by Malt Bitters.

A Michigan widow who jumped off a load of hay and knocked down a tramp who made fun of her sunbonnet, had three offers of marriage within a week.

Night sweats, cough, emaciation and decline prevented by Malt Bitters.

"Will the action lie?" inquires the anxious client. "Yes," replies the facetious attorney, "the action will lie if the witnesses will."

"Your Babies" will always be good if you give them Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup while Teething. It is a reliable and sure remedy and costs only 25 cents.

It is estimated that the fall wheat crop of Kansas the coming season will reach 30,000,000 bushels.

A Household Need.
A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoes straight. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

C. GILBERT'S Corn Starch is strictly pure.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Be Wise and Happy.
If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments, you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

When exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.

Dr BULL'S BABY SYRUP

MALT UNFERMENTED
MALT BITTERS
TRADE MARK
Malt Bitters Company
MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

THERE is no greater BLOOD PURIFYING and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE in the world of medicine than MALT BITTERS, prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY from *Unfermented Malt and Hops*. It is a Perfect Renovator of feeble and exhausted constitutions. It enriches the blood, solidifies the bones, hardens the muscles, quiets the nerves, perfects digestion, cheers the mind and vitalizes with new life every fluid of the body. It is so, because it strikes at the root of all debility—ENFEEBLED DIGESTION and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. Sold everywhere.

SKIN DISEASES. Itching Humors, Scaly Eruptions, Scalp Affections, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have performed miracles of healing unparalleled in medical history. Send for Illustrated Treatise containing testimonials from every part of the Union. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists.

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To be Sold by Auction by Thos. Birch & Sons, Auctioneers, 1110 Chestnut St., Phila., commencing May 17, 18, 1880, at 2½ o'clock. A large variety of American and Foreign Silver and Copper Coins and Medals, ancient and modern, including a variety of 1793, 1799 and 1804 Cents. Some of the Ancient were coined before the birth of Christ. Catalogued by S. K. Harzfeld, of Phila., and over 200 Catalogues priced, showing the prices brought since the last thirty years. Postage Stamps, Engravings, etc.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED. OUTFIT FREE. PAYING EMPLOYMENT.
For Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, and others in every county. $50 to $75 per month. Send for circular and outfit. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., 1,000 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5020, St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wells, Richardson & Co's PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR
Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to ask what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Vegetine.
IN POWDER FORM
50 CTS. A PACKAGE.
Dr. W. ROSS WRITES:
Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.
H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practising medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.
DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine.
One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.
HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.
30 Bennett St., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1878.
Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your POWDER FORM VEGETINE, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.
Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
Awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.
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N Y N U—No 20

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WHO HAS NOT HEARD AND READ OF IT!
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Yours truly, NEWTON MURPHY.
For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
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Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition.
This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

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